

THE
Monthly Miscellany:

OR,

MEMOIRS

FOR THE

CURIOUS.

Occasionally Containing

Divinity and Law.

*Philosophy, Moral, Natural and
Experimental.*

Mathematicks.

Physick, Surgery, and Botany.

Criticisms and Remarks.

Poetical Observations.

Husbandry, and Trade.

History, Travels and Poetry.

Letters on several Subjects.

*Translations from the French, and
other most valuable Foreign Jour-
nals and Collections, particularly
the Works of the Royal Academy of
Sciences, the Mercure Gallant, &c.
The Lives and Characters of Fa-
mous Persons, &c.*

For the Month of July Vol. III.

By several Hands.

L O N D O N:

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MEMOIRS

FOR THE

CURIOUS.

Brief Directions for the Ease Making, and Preserving Collections of all NATURAL Curiosities.

I. **A**LL small *Animals*, as *Beasts*, *Fishes*, *Serpents*, *Lizards*, and other *Fleshy Bodies* capable of *Corruption*, are certainly preserved in *Rack*, *Rum*, *Brandy*, or any other *Spirits*; but where these are not easily to be had, a strong *Pickle*, or *Brine* of *Sea Water* may serve; to every *Gallon* of which, put 2 or 4 *Handfulls* of *Bay*, or *Common Sale*, with a *Spoonful* or *two* of *Allom* powderd, if you have any, and so send them in any *Pot*, *Bottle*, *Jar*, &c. close stopd, Cork'd and Rosin'd. N. B. You may often find in the *Stomachs* of *Sharks*, and other great *Fish*, which you catch at *Sea*, divers strange *Animals* not easily to be met with elsewhere; which pray look for, and preserve as above.

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As to *Fowls*, those that are large, if we cannot have their *Cases* whole, their *Head*, *Leggs*, or *Wings* will be acceptable, but smaller *Birds* are easily sent entire, by putting them in *Spirits* as above, or if you bring them dry, you must take out their *Entrails*; which is best done by cutting them under their *Wing*, and then stuff them with *Ockam* or *Tow*, mixt with *Pitch* or *Tar*; and being thoroughly dried in the *Sun*, wrap them up close, to keep them from *Moisture*, but in long *Voyages*, you must *Bake* them gently, once in a *Month* or *two*, to kill the *Vermin* which are so apt to breed in them.

All large pulpy moist *Fruit*, that is apt to decay or rot, as *Apples*, *Cherries*, *Cucumbers*, *Oranges*, and such like, must be sent in *Spirits* or *Pickle*, as *Mangoes*, &c. but to each *Fruit*, its desired you will pin or tie a sprig of its *Leaves*.

All *Seed* and dry *Fruit*, as *Nutts*, *Pods*, *Heads*, *Husks*, &c. these need no other *Care*, but to be sent whole, and if you add a *Leaf* or *two*

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two with its *Flower*, it will be the more instructive, as also a piece of the *Wood, Bark, Root, or Gum* of any Tree or Herb that is remarkable for its *Beauty, Smell, Use, or Vertue*.

3dly, In Collecting **P L A N T S**, Pray observe to get that part of either *Tree, or Herb*, as hath its *Flower, Seed, or Fruit* on it; but if neither, than gather it as it is, and if the *Leaves* which grow near the *Root* of any Herb, differ from those above, be pleased to get both to Compleat the Specimen; these must be put into a *Book, or Quire* of *Brown Paper* stitch'd (which you must take with you) as soon as gathered; You must now and then shift these into fresh Books, to prevent either rotting themselves or Paper. **N. B.** All *Gulph-Weeds, Sea-Mosses, Coralls, Corallines, Sea Feathers, Sponges, &c.* may be put altogether into any old Box, or Barrel, with the *Shrimps, Prawns, Crabs, Crawfish, &c.* which you will often find amongst the *Sea-weeds*, or on the Shoar with the *Shells*, which you may place in layers, as we do a Barrel of *Colchester Oysters*. All **SHELLS** may be thus sent as you find them, with or without their *Snails* in them; and wherever you meet with different sizes of the same sort, pray gather the fairest of all Magnitudes; the *Sea-shells* will be very acceptable, yet the *Land, and Fresh-water* ones, are the most rare and desirable.

In Relation to **INSECTS**, as *Beetles, Spiders, Grasshoppers, Bees, Wasps, Flies, &c.* these may be Drowned altogether, as soon as Caught in a little wide Mouth'd Glass, or Vial, half full of *Spirits*, which you may carry in your Pocket: But all *Butterflies* and *Moths*, as have mealy Wings, whose Colours may be rub'd off, with the Fingers, these must be put into any small Printed Book, as soon as caught, after the same manner you do the *Plants*.

4thly, All *Metals, Minerals, Ores, Chrystals, Spars, Coloured Earths, Clays, &c.* to be taken as you find them, as also such formed *Stones*, as have any resemblance to *Shells, Corals, or Bones*, these must be got as intire as you can, the like to be Observed in *Marbled Flints, Slates, or other Stones*, that have the Impression of *Plants, Fishes, Insects, or other Bodies* on them: These are to be Found in *Quarries, Mines, Stone or Gravel Pitts, Caves, Cliffs, and Rocks, on the Sea shoar, or wherever the Earth is laid open*.

N. B. As amongst *Forreign Plants*, the most common *Grass, Rush, Moss, Fern, Thistle, Thorn, or vilest Weed* you can find, will meet with Acceptance, as well as a scarcer Plant; So in all other things, gather whatever you meet with, but if very common or well known, the fewer of that Sort.

De Scarabæis ANGLICANIS,

O R

A brief Account of divers Sorts of ENGLISH Beetles.

A Treatise of this Kind, may perhaps seem to some *Unthinking People*, a *Subject* very mean and not worth the taking Notice of: But sure these Men forget, or do not consider, that the same *Omnipotent God*, who made them, Created these, and all was good, as is very manifest even in these *Minute Creatures*, (tho' so despicably thought on) if we consider them, either as to the *Nutriments* they and their Produce afford, as *Sustenance* and *Food* both to us and *Birds*, &c. Their Efficacy in *Physick* and *Surgery*, are not less known than their great Use also in *Cloathing*, *Dying*, &c. To instance but a few, First, The *Honey*, and the *Wax* the *Bees* affords, both of no small use to ungratefull Mankind. 2. The wonderfull Produce of the *Silkworm*, which Attires the *Rich* with *Rayment*, and finds the *Poor* with *Bread*. 3. That very small *Animal* the *COCHINEEL*, what a rich *Dye* it affords, and a no less *Cordial*. 4. The Power of *CANTHARIDES* externally in drawing *Blisters*, and Corrected, a great *Diuretick* internally; as are also *Bees* and other *Insects*. 5. The daily use of *MILLIPEDES* in sweetning the *Blood*, and correcting ill *Juices*, is often experienced in *Scrophulous Cases*; And I doubt not but there are many other *INSECTS* no less Efficacious, which *Reason* and *Experience* may shortly discover.

Moreover (if we consider) these very little *Animals* are not destitute even of *Political* and *Mechanical Knowledge*, as the *Industry* of the *ANT*, and the wonderfull *Mechanism* of the *SPIDER'S* Web sufficiently demonstrate: Let therefore no body hereafter scoff at the Meaness of these *Creatures*, but recollect, that whatsoever the *GREAT GOD* daigned worthy of his *Creation*, indispensibly requires our *Contemplation* and *Wonder*; and let us all therefore with the *Holy Psalmist* admire and say, *Oh! How Wonderful are thy Works* O Lord, and in *Wisdom* hast thou made them all.

As to the *Method* we shall here follow in the Ranging of this *Class* of *Insects*, it will chiefly be (until a better be proposed) according

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to the Shape of their *Antenna* or *Horns*, and therefore we shall begin with the

C A P. I. *Scarabæi cornubus Pectinatis* or *Combers*.

Because the *Horns* of these *Beetles* end *Pectinated* like a *Comb*, as is very obvious in that Figured in Mr. *Petiver's Gazophylacium Naturæ & Artis* Tab. 19. N° 2.

1. *Scarabæus Pectinarius maximus Cervus volans dictus.*

Cervus volans fœmina *Mouffeti* Insector. p. 148. Fig.

The *Stag Beetle* or *Flying Buck*.

This is a large and specious *Bettle*, taking its Name from the Likeness of its *Forcipes* or *Pincers* resembling *Stags-horns*, these are ferrated towards the points on the *Insides*, and forked at the *Tip*; the *Sheaths* and these are of a *Chestnut Colour*, the *Head* and *Shoulders* black; they are about two inches long, of which the *Sheath* is somewhat the shorter half, but more than half an inch broad. These appear in warm *Evenings* about *Midsummer* in several places near *London*, as about *Greenwich Park*, *Woolwich*, *Enfield Chace* &c. Mr. *Joseph Dandridge*, a Person of great Credit, and very Curious in the Knowledge and Preservation of these *Animals*, is said to have seen the *Horn-like Pincers* of this Creature move 2 days after its being separated from the *Body*, which shews a long *Vivacity* in that part.

2. *Scarabæus Pectinar. maximus, forcipibus minoribus.*

Cervus volans mas *Mouffet.* p. 141.

The *Stag-Pincer*.

The *Body* of this resembles the last in *Shape* and *Size*, but its *Forcipes* are only crooked *Pincers* instead of *Stag-like Antlers*. These are found where the others are met with, but for want of that peculiarity are not so much taken Notice of. *Mouffet* has given a good Figure of this in the first page of the *Appendix* to his *Hist. Insector.* on the Right Hand a little below the middle of the Leaf.

3. *Scarabæus Pectinarius major, forcipibus aduncis.*

The lesser *Stag-Pincer*.

This is wholly black and much lesser than the last. I do not remember where I found it, and have only seen another with Mr. *Dandridge*, who had it from that late Curious Naturalist Mr. *William Vernon*.

4. *Scarabæus Triceros niger, antennis pectinatis GAZOPHYL. Naturæ & Artis* Tab. 23. fig. 3.

Bull *Comber*.

'Tis about the bigness of a *Hazel-nut*, of a shining black, the *Sheaths* furrowed, but *Back* smooth; in the midst of the *Head* stands a short *Horn*, with one much longer and strait on each side, reaching near

to the Tip of the Nose. These I have met with on *Hampstead Heath* in *Cow-dung*, in *April* and *May*, but not common.

5. *Scarabæus Pediculofus* *Musei* *PETIVER.* 9.

Great Lousie Beetle.

These are the bigness of a large *Nutmeg*, black, with a shining Lustre of Copper or Purple; its *sheath* streakt, and *Back* smooth like the last. These are frequently met with from *Spring* till *Autumn*, and generally have many small *Lice* under their Bellies. They are commonly found in *Cowdung*, and on the *Wing* in *Autumn Evenings*, too frequently.

6. *Scarabæus Pediculifus minor.*

Lesser Lousie Beetle

In all things this resembles the last, but is not above half so big.

7. *Scarabæus Pediculifus minimus.*

Least Lousie Beetle.

This is about the size of a *Horse Bean*, and is found with the next and two former.

8. *Scarabæolus fimarius, vaginis rubris striatis.*

Small Red Dung-Comber.

The *Head* of this is black and smooth, the *Sheath* furrowed and red. 'Tis not above half so big as the last.

9. *Scarabæolus fimarius, vaginis fuscis striatis.*

Small brown Dung-Comber.

The *Sheaths* of this are brown, otherwise like the last, but less.

10. *Scarabæolus fimarius, vaginis fuscis striatis nubilatis.*

Small brown Clouded Dung-Comber.

This differs not from the last, but in having *Clouded Sheaths*. All these are commonly met with in the *Spring* under *Cow-dung*, and very often Flying.

11. *Scarabæus arboreus major* *Castaneus* *GAZ: NATUR. Tab.*

19. Fig. 2.

Common Tree Chaffer.

This is a large brown Beetle, with rib'd *Sheaths*, and blackish *Back* and *Targett*; the Sides of its Body are eminently markt with white triangular Spots, the Tips of the *Antenna* or *Horns* are the most conspicuous and Comb-like of any I have yet met with, as you may see by the *Figure*. These are very common in *Hampstead*, and other *Woods* most part of the *Summer*, and are Food to many *Birds*.

12. *Scarabæus arboreus major, antennis minoribus.*

Common Tree Chaffer, with small Combs.

The *Comb-horns* of these are much smaller at the ends than the last; otherwise very like: This often happens as a note of distinction between *Male* and *Female*, in divers other *Insects*.

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13. *Scarabæus Pectinatus minor villosus* Gaz. Nat. Tab. 22. fig. 9.

Hoary Tree Chaffer.

These are much less than the two former hoary and more rare to be met with.

14.

14. *Scarabæus minor Filicinus* Gaz. Nat. Tab. 22. Fig. 4.

Bracken-Clocks.

These are about the Size of Pease, with brown *Sheaths*, and black or green *Shoulders*. They are very common about *Midsummer* on the *Female Fern* or *Brake*, and are said to be a good *Bait* for *Fish*.

15.

15. *Scarabæus Pectinar. viridis, elytris quasi fractis.* Gaz. Nat. Tab. 23. Fig. 12.

Green Chaffer.

These are pretty large of a shining changable Green, with whitish Cracks cross the *Sheaths*, by which it's known from all others. I have often met with these amongst *Roses*, and they have also been plentifully seen on *Willow Trees*, sucking its *Honey-dew* in *May*.

16.

16. *Scarabæus Pectinar. viridis, elytris asperis.*

Green rugged Chaffer.

Of the same Size with the last, but somewhat rough-coated, its *Sheaths* very little crackt, but more on the *Tail*.

17.

17. *Scarabæus Pectinar. oblongus niger, vaginis latis obtusis.*

Black Bob-tail.

This is near half an Inch broad and one long, wholly black, its *Neck* protuberant, as are its *Shoulders* in divers places, the *Sheaths* rib'd and pounc'd, the *tail* ciliated or hair-fringed. Mr. *Dandridge*, that Curious English Naturalist, once found this in a *Saw-pit* near *Woolwich* in *April*, with whom I have only seen this and the last.

18.

18. *Scarabæus Gallicus, è nigro croceoque mixtus* Gaz. Nat. Tab. 13. 6.

Orange-Girdled Comb-Clock.

It's about half an Inch long, and a quarter broad, the *Sheath* list'd with Black and Orange. Dr. *David Krieg*, a Curious Physician and Naturalist, observed this about *Paris*, and Communicated it to Mr. *James Petiver*, who hath given the *Figure* of it as above. It hath since been observed in *Cain Wood*, between *Highgate* and *Hampstead*.

19.

19. *Scarabæus niger acephalus.*

Small black Turtle-nose.

This little Beetle when taken draws in its *Head* like a *Turtle*, that at first view you would think it had no *Head*, or had lost it. I caught this flying the last *Summer* on the side of a *Wood* between the *Boarded River* and *Highgate Road*. I am told they are also found in *Cow-dung*. There are two Sizes of them.

20. Scara

20. *Scarabæus minor fimarius*, scutâ latâ ferè aculeatâ.

Small horn'd Dung Comber.

These are about the Size of *Pease*, having a broad brown Back, with a *Helmet head* and a *Thorn* often in the middle; its *Sheaths* broad and short, speckled with black and buff. I have met with these plentifully in *Cow-dung* in *May*.

20.

S E C T. II. *Cochineel Beetles* or *Lady-Cows*.

All these are small *Beetles* of a *semiglobular* Form, generally round and spotted, some few without; and others longish.

N. B.

GENUS I. The following have an *Orange* or pale yellow Ground, more or less spotted.

21. *Cochinella Anglica vulgatissima*, f. *rubra* 7 *nigris maculis notata Gazophyl*, Tab. 21. fig. 3.

21.

Common Lady Cow.

This has generally 7 black spots on an *Orange-ground*, but sometimes varies. It is commonly met with most part of the *Summer*, and is known even to *Children* with whom they are a *Sport*.

22. *Cochinella minor crocea*, maculis plurimis zonatis.

22.

Small Girdle-Spotted Lady-Cow.

This is not half so big as the *Common*, its *Shoulders* speckled, the *Shoulders* spotted in Rows, viz. 3 in the upper *Girdle*, 6 in the middle, and 4 near the *Tail*.

23. *Cochinella crocea*, maculis plurimis stramineis guttata.

23.

Steele's straw-spotted Lady-Cow.

Somewhat less than the *common Lady-Cow*, and differently spotted, viz. one next the *Head*, 3 in the midst, 2 lower somewhat largest, and 1 at the *Tip*, in each wing, and all of a *straw Colour*. Mr. *Edward Steele* a *Painter*, and *Curious* in the *Speculation* of *Nature*, was the first Person that discovered this *Insect*, in the *Garden* of the *Honourable Sr. William Boyer*, at *Denham Court* near *Uxbridge*, in *Buckinghamshire*.

24. *Cochinella minor crocea*, 12 maculis notata.

24.

Small 12 spotted Lady-Cow.

About the Size of the last, but differently markt, viz. 3 Rows of 4 Spots in each Line.

25. *Cochinella minor crocea*, 10 maculis ornata.

25.

Glandvil's 10 spotted Lady-Cow.

This is one of the *Smallest Size*, its *Head* and *Back* speckled, besides those of the *Sheaths*, which are 6 in a Row in the midst, and 1 in each, both above and below. The late *Madam Eliz. Glandvil*, a Person very *Curious* in *Insects* first discovered this.

26. *Cochi-*

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26. *Cochinella Anglica bimaculata*, f. minor rubra, *Gazoph. Natur.*
Tab. 21. Fig. 4.

Double spotted small Lady-Cow.

26.

About the Size of the last, with a black spot in the midst of each Sheath, and a white one on each side of its Head. I have met with divers of these on *Rose-Bushes* in *Autumn* about *September*.

27.

27. *Cochinella parva fulva maculata.*

Small Buff Lady-Cow.

28.

This is a very small Beetle without spots. On the *Lime Trees* in *St. James's Park*, about the end of *August*. Mr. *Dandridge*.

28. *Cochinella parva lutea, maculis plurimis nigris aspersis.*

Dandridge, his small, spotted, yellow Lady-Cow.

These are of the least Size, having pale Sheaths, with about 20 Specks, besides those on its Back or Shoulders. Caught by him in *April*, between *Black-heath* and *Eltham*.

29.

29. *Cochinella parva lutea, maculis & meandris nigris.*

Dandridge's blotched, yellow Lady-Cow.

About the Size of the last, but the Spots and Turnings large, each Colour petty equally mixt. Found in *Cain-Wood*.

30.

30. *Cochinella parva lutea, maculis oblongis.*

Petiver's long-spotted yellow Lady-Cow.

This also is one of the smallest sort, its Ground straw Colour, as its Head, but Shoulder black, its Sheaths sprinkled with large longish black Spots. I observed this in Mr. *James Petiver's* numerous Collections of *English* and *Forreign* Insects.

G E N. II. Spotted *Cochineel*, on a black Ground.

31.

31. *Cochinella nigra parva, 6 maculis sanguineis.*

True English Cochineel.

The ground black, the 2 Spots next the Head much the largest, the 2 middle ones less, and at the Tips very small. This scarcely differs from the true *American Cochineel*, but is somewhat less.

32.

32. *Cochinella nigra parva tetramaculata* G A Z. Nat. Tab. 69. fig. 10.

Four Spotted English Cochineel.

These want the 2 spots at the Tail, otherwise the same. Both pretty common, and I believe *Male* and *Female*. I have caught them on *Rose Trees* about *September*, with N° 26.

33.

33. *Cochinella nigra parva, maculis plurimis croceis.*

This and the next I have seen with Mr. *Dandridge*.

34.

34. *Cochinella nigra parva, maculis plurimis lutescentibus.*

This and the last, I take to be *Male* and *Female*.

35.

35. *Cochinella fumaria nigricans, apicibus subrubris.*

These are about the Size of N° 31. and found very frequently in *Cow-dung* in the *Spring*.

36. *Cochi-*

G E N. III. Longish *Cochineel*, with Spots or without.

36. *Cochinella oblonga crocea*, major, tetramaculata.

Long spotted Lady-Cow.

The *Sheaths* tawny, with 2 black Spots near the Shoulders, and 2 in the middle larger, its *Head* wholly black. These I have found in *Cain Wood* on the *Oake* and *Hazel* most part of the Year.

37.

37. *Cochinella Occidentalis oblonga*, rubra, tetramaculata *Gaz.* Nat. 21. Fig. 5. *Glandvill's Cow-Lady*, with 4 spots.

The Ground of this is of a brisk red, the 4 black Spots very large, considering the Size of the *Beetle*. This was caught in the *West* of *England*.

38. *Cochinella oblonga media*, maculis nigris plurimis.

38.

Scarabeolus oblongus aureus, maculis 13 in vaginis ornatus *Gaz.* Nat. 29. Fig. 9.

This has 6 Spots on each Wing, with one on the Fissure, its Shoulder black, with yellow Edges.

39. *Cochinella oblonga media*, maculis nigris paucioribus.

39.

Of the same Size with the last, but has 3 or 4 Spots only on each Sheath, towards the Back, and none near the Tail. Both these found in *Cain Wood*.

40. *Cochinella oblonga minima*, macul. plurimis exiguis *DANDR.*

40.

This is less than the *Water Flea* (G. N. 13. 9.) and has at least 20 Specks on its Sheaths, besides those on his Soulder. Found about *Hornsey* in *May*.

41. *Cochinella crocea major immaculata*, dorso Chalybeato.

41.

Great Buff Cow-Lady.

Pretty common on *Willow Trees* in *Cain* and *Bishops-Wood*, between *Highgate* and *Hampstead*.

42. *Cochinella crocea media*, immaculata.

42.

Lesser Buff Cow-Lady:

The Shoulders of these are flatter and furrowed, and the Body much smaller.

43. *Cochinella media Chalybeata*, marginibus croceis.

43.

Saffron-listed, Steel Cochineel.

About the Size of the last, the Edges of the Sheaths are selvedged with *Orange*, the rest and Head like polished Steel. I remember that Curious Naturalist Dr. *Hans Sloan* found this in company with the Honourable Capt. *Charles Hutton* and my self, on a sort of *Linaria* in Dr. *Uvedale's Garden* at *Enfield*, in the Month of *September*, now above 12 Years since.

SECT. III. MONACHI or Monk-Beetles.

These come next to the *Cochineels*, but are flatter, larger and almost square; the *Horns* of these are jointed, but thickest at the Ends. To these we subjoyn the *Testudinarii* or *Turtles*, being very near of a kind.

N. B.

44. *Mon-*

Memoirs for the Curious.

44. *Monachus niger, rugosus major, scapulis crocels.**Saffron-colour'd Monk.*

This is of the same Size with the the next, if not somewhat larger, the *Sheaths* black, rib'd and as it were wrinkled, the *Shoulders* or *Cowl* Orange and sometimes black in the middle, which may be *Male* and *Female*. Found in the *Sand-pitts* by *Woolwich* in *April*.

45. *Monachus niger lævis* NOBIS. *Scarabæus Viarius niger, vaginis sulcatis* Gazoph. Naturæ Tab. 23. fig. 10.*Black, Smooth Monk.*

Both *Hood* and *Sheaths* wholly black. The last scarce discernably rib'd, with a welted Brim or Edge. Found in *Path ways* near *Corn-Fields*.

46. *Monachus medius niger, striatus.* *Black, rib'd Monk.*

Much less than the last, its *Shoulders* mealed, with divers *Ribs* along its *sheath*.

47. *Monachus medius niger, rugosus* NOB. *Scarabæus Carnivorus niger, vaginis sulcatis ac rugosis* Gazoph. Naturæ Tab. 23. fig. xi.*Rugged Black Monk.*

About the Size of the last, but differs in having rough, mealed or spotted *Sheaths* between the *Ribs*. I have found these and the last in the *Bowels* of *Dead Polecats* and *Weasels*.

48. *Monachus niger lævis, rostro oblongo.**Smooth Snouted Monk.*

This and the next differ from the foregoing and *Turtle Beetles*, in having an exerted *Snout*.

49. *Monachus niger striatus, rostro oblongo.**Rib Snouted Monk.*

A little less than the last, with streak *Sheaths*, but smooth *Hood*.

50. *Testudinarius Hamstediensis tetramac.* Gaz. Natur. Tab. xii. fig. 2.*Lady-Cow, Turtle.*

Its *Sheaths* buff, with 4 black *Spotts*, the *Cowl* black with buff *Brim*. In *Cain Wood*.

51. *Testudinarius viridis.* Goedart. Vol. 1. Tab. 43. p. 119. Lister. fig. 116. p. 286. id. Angl. p. 113. *The Green Turtle.*

This is wholly green: Found in *Cain Wood*, but not common.

52. *Testudinarius aureus, guttulis nigris aspersis* Gazophyl. Natur. Tab. 29. fig. 8. *Spotted Meadow Turtle.*

About the Size of the last, of a buff Colour; speckled with black. Mr. James Petiver once observed this in a *Meadow* near *Woolwich*.

53. *Testudinarius fulvus nævosus.**Freckled Buff Turtle.*

Much the Size of the last; the *Sheaths* roughish and *Freckled*.

54. *Testudinarius fulvus minor nævosus.**Small, Freckled, Buff Turtle.*

Like the last but less and smoother. Both these in Mr Dandridge's Collection.

SCARAB.

SCARABÆI *Antennis Geniculatis.*

B E E T L E S with JOYNTED Horns.

CAP. II.

Of which *Kinds* are the CANTHARIDES, Goat-chaffers, &c.

SECT. I. *Cantharides*, or Beetles with tender Sheaths.1. *Cantharis viridis verus.*

Cantharides Officinæ Dale Pharmacolog. 539. 3.
Mulca Hispanica quibusdam.

Common Blystering Beetle, vulgarly call'd Spanish Flies

The first of this Kind found in England, that I know of, was caught in this City, near Clearken-well Church, and brought to me about A. D. 1696. by a Gardiner, who used frequently to bring me what uncommon *Insects* he met with; and I do not remember any more were found, till about 10 Years afterwards, viz. 1706 or 7, and then divers of them were observed within 10, or 12 Miles of London, as about Richmond, by an Apothecary there, who gave some of them to Dr. Charles Goodall, now President of the Colledge of Physicians, who sent them to me: I received them also from Mr. Sisson, Drugster, and others; some of whom had Observed them in Swarms, of a Hundred or more in a Cluster. Mr. Isaac Rand Apothecary, a Person very Curious in the Speculation of Nature, found several of them the last Summer, in the Physick Garden at Chelsea, and particularly on the *Phillyreas*.

2. *Cantharis minor viridis.*

These are 4 times smaller than the Shop Kind, and very slender. Found about Boxhill in May, and near Peckham in July. I have also met with them at Hampstead Heath, in Mouse-ear Flowers.

3. *Cantharis minor viridis, cruribus tuberosis.*

Found with the last, and differs only in having very thick Thighs in its hinder pair of Legs, perhaps Male and Female.

4. *Cantharis minor viridis, apicibus miniatis*

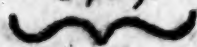
Thicker and Shorter than the last, the Sheaths tip't with Scarlet. The first time I found this, was at the Horse ferry against Twittenham, Jan. 12. 1696, and hath not since been often met with.

C

5. *Cantharis*

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5.

5. *Cantharis minor rubescens*, dorso viridante Dandridge.
The *Sheaths* of this are reddish, except a small part next the Back and half way the slit greenish, as is its *Head* and *Back*, but *Face* pale.

6.

6. *Cantharis minor Cupreus*.
They are of a Beautiful Copper Lustre, and seem pounc't. Found in the *Marshes* between *Redriff* and *Deptford* in *July*.

7.

7. *Cantharis azureus perelegans* Gazophyl. Natur. Tab. 31. fig. 2.
These are of a beautiful blue Lustre. I have found them about *Houses* in *June* and *July*.

8.

8. *Cantharis media vulg. nigricans*.
I caught these *May* 21. 1696, in *Coitus*; and the next day they lay'd buff coloured *Eggs* in a single Chain or Line. These are pretty frequent amongst *Nettles*.

9.

9. *Cantharis minor nigricans*.
Much less than the last with Yellowish *Thighs*, as the other are buff.

10.

10. *Cantharis media vulg. fulva*.
This differs from N° 8 in being mostly buff, and is more common than it, amongst *Nettles* in *May* and *June*, in which Months they are very salacious.

11.

11. *Cantharis minor fulva, apicibus nigris*.
Distinguish'd from the last in being less, and its buff *Sheaths* tipped with black. These commonly appear later than the three former.

12.

12. *Cantharis citrina minor Dandridge*.
This somewhat differs in Shape from all the foregoing, in being rounder, and the tips of the *Sheaths* more pointed; 'tis of a fine Lemon Colour. Mr. Dandridge found this on the *Moth-Mullein*, between *Woolwich*, and *Gravesend*, the beginning of *June*.

13.

13. *Cantharis Vespoides cingulis angustis pallidis Dandridge*. Gaz. Natur. Tab. 63. fig. 7.

This differs from the next, in being somewhat larger, the *Girdles* pale and narrow, its *Legs* and *Horns* buff. Mr. Dandridge caught this elegant *Beetle*, in his own *Yard*.

14.

14. *Cantharis Vespoides cingulis latioribus luteis Gaz. Nat. Tab. 73. Fig. 6.*

The *Girdles* in these are of a fair yellow, and much broader, with a remarkable *Ring* next the *Head*, and another above the *Sheath*, with a spot to supply the Vacancy. These differ somewhat in size, which their Sex may occasion. I have met with them amongst *Nettles*.

15.

15. *Cantharis Vespoides parva, cingulis luteis Gaz. Nat. Tab. 73.5.*
Pretty like the last, but three times smaller, and its *Sheaths* not so black.

16. *Cantharis*

16. *Cantharis Vespides obsoletè marmoratus Dandridge.*
The Head, Horns, Legs, and a broad list next the tip of the tail are black, the other parts of the *Sheaths* variously marbled with darkish Colours. Mr. Dandridge found this in one of the Walks (near his own House) in *Moorfields* in August 1708.

SECT II. *Capricorni* or Goat-Chaffers.

These differ from the last, in having thicker or more crusty *Sheaths*, with longer jointed *Horns*, and they generally reflex, or turning backwards like those of *Goats*, from whence their Name.

N. B.

17.

17. *Capricornus major viridis Moschatus.*

Capricornus odoratus Mus. Regal. Societatis 164.

Great green Goat-chaffer, or Musk Beetle.

This is a very Specious and Elegant Beetle, and the largest of this Kind found yet in England, its Body being more than an Inch long, and its *Horns* about the same length; it's of a shining green, or Copper Lustre, which changeable Reflexions, and differing Magnitude, are owing to their different Sexes, as Mr. James Petiver in his *Museum* N° 9, tells you, Mr. Charles Du Bois a very Curious Person, had observ'd. This Insect whilst living, has a very Fragrant Musk-like Scent, which it loses when Dead. These are sometimes found on Willow Trees, but not very common.

18.

18. *Capricornus vulg. viridis, maculis aureis Gazophyl. Nat. Tab. 69. Fig. xi.*

Common-green Goat-Chaffer, with Golden Spots.

This is very remarkable for its Golden Specks, having 3 on the out-side of each *Sheath*, with 2 in the middle, and one at the tips; his *Breast*, *Neck*, and *Thighs* are tinged with a glorious green, and copper Lustre, his *Mouth* white, and *Forceps* deeply notcht, which shews him a bold and voracious Insect. These are frequently met with in gravelly Paths, from March to Autumn; he is very nimble, taking Wing as soon as you approach him. I first took notice of this Beetle on *Hounslow Heath*, near 16 Years since, and find him now very common on *Hampstead Heath*, and the Woods adjacent.

19.

19. *Capricornus viridis bimaculatus.*

Like the last, but has no specks on the edges, only 2 in the midst of the *Sheaths*.

20.

20. *Capricornus viridis binis litoris medio vaginalum.*

The 2 spots on this are larger than the last. Both these varieties are found with the common, tho' not so frequent.

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21. *Capricornus Russicus cinereus, cornubus longissimis* Gaz. Nat. Tab. 8. Fig. 8.

Where it is very accurately Figured, it's for the most part grey, pounc't with small black Warts; its geniculated Horns are party-coloured, viz. black and grey; they are an Inch and half long, it has a clouded Circle near the midst of its Sheath. This was first sent Mr. Petiver from Muscovy by one of the Czars Physicians, and afterwards found viz. August 7. 1696, in a Neighbouring Garden, near Aldersgate-street.

22.

22. *Capricornus Londinensis cinereus cornubus prælongissimis.*

The Shape and Colour of this is like the last, but somewhat darker; the whole Body little more than half an Inch, but the length of its Horns very surprizing, viz. above 3 Inches, which is near 6 times the length of its Body. This Mr. Bull Surgeon, was pleased to make me a Present of, who found it in his own House, in Maiden-Lane near Woodstreet.

23.

23. *Capricornus medius Castaneus.*

The Sheaths (which grow tapering towards the Tail) and part of its Legs, are Chestnut colour'd, the Head and Shoulder black, its Horns are near the length of his Body, viz. 3 quarters of an Inch. Mr. Dandridge found this in Cain Wood.

24.

24. *Capricornulus Hamstediensis exiguus, vaginis rubris, apice nigro* Gazophyl. Natur. Tab. 30. fig. 5.

Its Head, Horns, Legs and tips of the sheaths are black, the rest of a reddish cast. I have found these in Cain Wood about Midsummer, in the Flowers of the Dog-Rose, and Black-Berry.

25.

25. *Capricornus medius griseus, bimaculatus, oculis tuberculosis.*

This is about an Inch long, its Shoulder and Sheaths grail'd and grey, against the hinder Legs on each side of the Sheath, is a black spot between 2 buff Fields, but what is very particular, each Eye stands at the top of a small Black Protuberance or Wadle. Mr. Dandridge found this in a Wood near Box-Hill, in May, and another in his own House.

26.

26. *Capricornus medius nigricans, bilineis fulvis, oculis tuberculosis.*

The Legs and Sheaths of this are black, except in the midst of the last are 2 buff Lists; the Eyes of these are much wadled, so that they seem double. This and the 2 next Mr. Dandridge found in Cain Wood.

27.

27. *Capricornus medius spinosus, e nigro fulvoq; mixtus.*

Of the same Size with the 2 former, its Shoulders thorny and black as are its Head, Legs, and upper part of the Sheaths, the rest sawy, list with longish black Streaks.

28. Capri-

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28. *Capricornus medius spinosus nigricans, undis flavescentibus.*
Its *Shoulders* Thorney like the last, and black, as are its *Head*,
Legs, and upper part of the *Sheath*, below which on the same
Ground are 2 or 3 buffish Waves.

28.

29.

29. *Capricornus minor griseus, maculis tergeminis flavescentibus.*
The *Head* of this is black, list'd with yellow, its *Sheaths* finely
grailed with 3 yellow opposite specks, in the midst of each *Sheath*.

30.

30. *Capricornus minor nigricans, maculis tergeminis flavescentibus.*
Its *Head* black and list'd like the last, the *Body* slenderer, and
Sheaths black, but speckled like the former. Both found by Mr. *Dan-*
dridge in *Cain Wood*.

31.

31. *Capricornus Vespoidea minor signaturis, majoribus.*
This and the next are *Male* and *Female*. Found on the *Umbels* of
the *Spondylium* about *Midsummer*,

32.

32. *Capricornus Vespoidea minor signaturis minoribus.*
The upper part of these *Sheaths*, are mostly yellow; whereas the
other has black triangular spots. Both these Varieties are *Figured* in
Mr. *Petiver* his *Gazophylacium* Tab. 30. N^o 4.

33.

33. *Capricornus exiguus partim lanuginosus; partim fuscus.*
This is a Beautiful little Insect, its *Head* and *Sheaths* tip't with
brown, the midst white and hoary. Mr. *Dandridge* found it in *Cain*
Wood, sticking to his Coat.

34.

34. *Capricornus medius nigricans humero bioculato.*
Near 3 quarters of an Inch long, mostly black, with 2 shining very
black Eye-like specks in the midst of his *Shoulders*, with hoary
Cheeks on each side. Found at *Hogsdon* in *September* last.

SECT. III. *Buprestes* or *Burn-Cows*.

We account such *Beetles* as are of an oblong Shape, with joynted
Horns, and flat or selvedged *Shoulders*, and sometimes their *Sheaths*
rim'd.

35.

35. *Buprestis major Cupreus verruculatus elegans.*
The Warty Burn-Cow.
This is an elegant *Beetle*, of a greenish Copper Lustre, its *Sheaths*
rib'd, and finely Chain-Warted in its *Furrows*. I have met with
this and the next in *Corn-Fields*, but not common.

36.

36. *Buprestis major Cupreus verruculis minoribus.*
Slender-warted Burn-Cow.
Of a shining Lustre like the last, its *Sheaths* finely streakt, and
between every 2 or 3 there is one Chain'd like the last, but with
much slenderer *Warts*.

37. *Buprestis*

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37. *Bupestria major è cupreo purpurascens, leviter punctatus.*
Pounce-sheath'd Burn-Cow.

This differs from the last, in having 3 Rows in each *Sheath*; finely pinked or pounce at equal distances.

38. *Bupestria major nigricans, marginibus purpurascens.*
The Sable Burn-Cow.

The *Sheaths* are blackish, tending to purple, particularly its Edges. The *Shoulders* in these four last are smooth, and quadrangular, and their *Eyes* very prominent. I formerly received this from Norway, and have since found him in our *English Gardem*.

39.

39. *Bupestria media niger, scapulis latis.*
Broad black Burn-Cow.

About half an Inch long, and somewhat more than a quarter broad; its *Sheaths* Furrowed, and oval-tipt, the lower part of the *Shoulder* of the same breadth with that part of the *Sheath* next it, but narrower at the Head.

40.

40. *Bupestria media niger, scapulis angustioribus.*
Narrow black Burn-Cow.

This is somewhat less, but its Chief and Main distinction are in its *Shoulders*, viz. Narrow next the *Sheaths*, and broader at the Head, reverse to the last.

41.

41. *Bupestria media niger, vaginis hinc inde striatis.*
Cross-streakt Black Burn-Cow.

The peculiarity of this, if nicely view'd, is very remarkable, viz. there is in the middle of each *Sheath* a Cross-like Obstruction, by which the *Furrows* are discontinued from running in a strait Line, as in all others we have yet seen.

42.

42. *Bupestria media niger, scapula & corpore ovalibus.*
Oval Black Burn-Cow.

This much resembles N 40. but somewhat less, and *Shoulders* narrower.

43.

43. *Bupestria media niger, scapula & corpore subrotundis.*
Roundish Black Burn-Cow.

Differs from the last, in having both its *Sheath*, and *Body* broader pointed, whereas the other is more *Acute* or *Oval*.

44.

44. *Bupestria minor ovalis niger, cruribus castaneis.*
Small Chestnut-Thigh'd, black Burn-Cow.

Somewhat less than the last, and like it, has *Chestnut-Thighs*, whereas the 8 before are black, the *Body* of this is oval.

45.

45. *Bupestria Chalybeatus medius, vaginis teneris.*
Little steel Burn-Cow.

Somewhat more than half an Inch long, with striated *Sheaths*, but

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but smooth Shoulder, which seems angular in a certain position of Light.

46. *Buprestis Chalybeatus minor, vaginis teneris.*

Small Steel Burn-Cow.

Resembles the last in all things, but 4 times less, both of a Blewish shining Steel hue,

47. *Buprestis medius fulvus, leviter striatus.*

Little buff Burn-Cow.

Its Sheaths lightly Furrowed, the Shoulder smooth, and both buff Coloured with short Bugle Horns. Mr. Dandridge hatcht this from a Hexapode Catterpillar of a buff Colour, found in Meal July 1707, which in about a Month, cast its Skin, he kept it all Winter in a Box of Meal, on which it constantly Fed; and in April cast another Skin, and a third about the beginning of June, after it had lain stiff and without Motion, as if Dead for 2 or 3 Days, and then it changed into a White-Coffin of the Shape of a Staphyline Beetle, with 2 black Eye-like specks, and in this Shape it continu'd till the beginning of July, and then hatcht into the Beetle as above.

48. *Buprestis medius fuscus, leviter striatus.*

Little brown Burn-Cow.

Very agreeable with the last in all Things but Colour.

49. *Buprestis minor fuscus.*

Small brown Burn-Cow.

This is somewhat flatter, besides less, and the Sheaths deeper striated.

50. *Buprestis minor rufus, leviter striatus & quasi punctatus.*

This is Thicker and Shorter, than any of the 5 foregoing, its Shoulders smooth, the Sheaths lightly striated, and seem pounct. Found about Cain Wood in the Summer.

51. *Buprestis minor obscure Cupreus.*

The Shoulders of some of these, have a Green cast, the Sheaths of it dull Copper, lightly streakt.

52. *Buprestis minor obsolete viridis, scapulis nigricantibus.*

The Sheaths of a dark Green streakt, the Shoulder smooth and blackish, as big again as the last.

53. *Buprestis minor omnino viridis*

Of the Size of 51, and wholly Green.

54. *Buprestis minor omnino Cupreus*

Like the last, but of a shining Copper.

55. *Buprestis minor viridis, scapulis cuprosis*

Larger than the last with Green Sheaths, but Copper Shoulders.

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SECT. IV: Scarabæi *impennes*. Are such Beetles as have no *Trans-*
parent or *Membranaceous Wings* under their *Crusty-Sheaths*.

56. Scarabæus *impennis niger rotundus major*.

Scarabæus *agrestis oviparus, melanocyaneus, succo sanguineo*.

GAZOPHYL. NATUR. Tab. 22. fig. 6.

Bloody Egg-Beetle

These Beetles have a tender Body, and if wounded, emit a trans-
parent bloody Juice; they are smooth, and of a shining Lustre like
polish'd Steel, their *Horns* are elegantly geniculated, or Bugle-knotted,
I have often met with these in the Fields.

57. Scarabæus *impennis niger rotundus minor*.

Small Egg-Beetle.

These differ from the last only in Size, being 4 times less and
often found with them.

58. Scarabæus *impennis niger oblongus major*.

Scarab. *impennis tardipes* GAZOPH. NAT. Tab. 247. 7.

Slug-Beetle.

These are found in *Kitchens, Cellars, and Out-Houses*, in the *Spring*
and at most other Seasons; he is of a very sluggish Motion, and walks
as if Frozen.

59. Scarabæus *impennis niger oblongus minor*.

Lesser Slug-Beetle.

This is lesser, and not so black as the last; its *Shoulders* narrow and
Head very long and Snout-like, with pale protuberant *Eyes*, near
the *Shoulders*; it has *Pincers*, with 2 pair of *Comb-like Feelers*, besides
its jointed *Horns*.

60. Scarabæus *impennis Chalybeatus major seu Proscarabæus Fœmina*
vaginis brevioribus.

The Female May-Beetle.

These are all over of a shining black, with a faint of blue, like
polish'd Steel; their *Horns* finely geniculated, and bend towards
the *Points*; their *Sheaths* scarce cover half their Body, being Gross.
I first observed 2. of these in Mr *London*, and Mr. *Wife's* Nursery at
Brumpton Park, April 12. 2696. being *Easter Day*, feeding on the
Ranunculus pratensis; on running a Pin through the largest, viz. this
Female, it emitted a yellowish Liquor which seem'd to be *Spawn*, and
it agrees with what *Godart* relates concerning its Eggs.

61. Scarabæus *impennis Chalybeatus minor, seu Proscarabæus mas*
vaginis longioribus.

The Male May-Beetle.

The *Sheaths* of these sometimes cover the whole Body, or very near,
being not so corpulent as the *Females*. These are often found in
pairs, as I have since observed, in *Fields* and *Meadows* in the *Spring*.

Of

Of Assurance of Our ELECTION.

Continu'd from Our former.

AS to the Assurance of Election, it is not attainable in this Life; Man may be perswaded he hath an Interest in Christ, and yet be mistaken, as were the Foolish Virgins; also there may be an Interest not known to the desponding Sinner.

It concerns All to walk humbly, and diligently, to make their Calling and Election sure: But Aspersers tell us, That the Means of Grace were more immediately only intended for the Elect, That the Non-Elect have no Portion in the Matter, more than that the Practice thereof might conduce to lessen their Degree of Misery, but not their State of Torment; for Mercy and Heaven were never intended them: But for God's Pleasure, the greatest number of Men are given up to be Sons of Sorrow, to be Eternally tormented, and this from God's Secret Will.

If thus, why is Grace then offered to those it is not intended? Why offer Grace to such, who are excluded from Mercy? God needs not use Precautions with Man, to hide his Intentions from him: *His Terrours will not affright him, a depending Creature, a Trifle, who in a Moment can look them into their first Nothing.*

All are under a Law of Grace; when St. Paul spoke to the Jews those Words, which gave occasion to Aspersers to justify their Assertions of God's partiality to the Elect, in opposition to the Passed-by, only related to their Body Politick, and not to their Eternal State; he would magnify the Law of Grace, in opposition to their *Mosaical* Oeconomy; they could not comprehend, that the Gentiles were under a Law of Grace.

Those that would see more of this, let them read Dr. Locke's Exposition of the Epistle to the *Romans*.

Tho' the Law was not given the Gentiles, nor known to them, yet they were under the Law of Grace; as All were not *Israelites* that were of *Israel*, so All were not excluded that were not of that Nation, nor any, but for Personal Transgressions; the Law of Grace took its Commencement from the Promise, *That the Woman's Seed should break the Serpent's head.*

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The Gentiles, while destitute of the Knowledge of God, were not left without a Testimony ; though many want the Means of the Gospel, yet none are excluded the Benefit, many will be sav'd by Christ that never heard of Him.

There are Degrees of Grace; all Gifts of Nature are so many Degrees of Grace.

If the Question be what we are called unto, if Grace does all, and we nothing, this gives God the Lye : For He calls us to Believe and Repent, and bids us *work out our Salvation* ; He knows what Strength he hath given us, our weakness is not hid from him, but suitable and seasonable Supplies are granted : Christ is appointed to supply all our Wants, restoring, strengthening, reconciling Work is Christ's Business ; in every Nation, those that fear God and do Righteously shall be accepted. The Gentiles who have not a Law, are a Law to themselves ; for by Nature they do the Things contained in the Law, thereby shewing, the Work of the Law, writ in their Hearts, their Consciences bearing Witness, accusing or excusing ; so they find, as by feeling, That it's the Goodness of God that leads them to Repentance, which Seed is universally sown in good and bad Ground.

Thus Man is led by the Law of Nature to the Law of Grace, and Practice of Moral Duties.

It's a needless Question, whether conduceth most to Man's Happiness, special or common Grace, they are both universal Graces ; the Grace of Nature is special Grace in Seed ; Effectual Grace, is common Grace in Fruit ; if both be not found in the Agent, there can be no Heaven nor Happiness.

Every Man in various Degrees, is capacitated to be the *Secundum quid* of his own Actions ; every Man has a Determining Principle ; I perceive, saith St. Peter, of a Truth, that in every Nation, *he that feareth God and doth righteously shall be accepted.*

God knows best what is most conducing to his Honour, a Free Agent, or a Passive Machine; nothing but a free Agent can be accountable.

Let us behold Justice speaking from its own Mouth, *draw near thou good and faithful Servant, thou hast been faithful in a few Things.*

Behold, says the Accuser, the Works of their Hands, (not Decrees :) Thus God with Justice may plead with his Free Agent, that in his Day he had all Requisites given him to promote his own Happiness, but he perverted his Ways, and chose Death.

If Man were not capacitated to Act in his Province as a Free Agent, he would not have placed him under a Covenant Station ; God calls us to believe and repent, to work and strive ; these are the

the Conditions, without the Performance of which there can be no Title. Let us have honourable Thoughts of God: It is true, when we would do Well, Evil is present, and it is by Grace that we are saved; we are unprofitable Servants, we may destroy our selves, but in God only is our help who rewards his Works in us.

Though we cannot resolve, how Omniscieny and Liberty can consist, yet God can; 'tis an Asperision that Man's Free Will is making his Salvation owing to himself, and dishonourable to make Heaven and Mercy depend on Conditional Terms: But God hath other Thoughts, He knows best our Constitution, and how to draw a Revenue of Glory from his frail, yet free Agent.

The Word Mercy implyes a Transgression, and to offend, implyes a Power in the Offender to have done better.

The Aspersers make ill use of Scripture, they tell us, that to his Chosen Ones only, it is given to know the Mysteries of Salvation; but these Words are wrested, being meant only with respect to Time; The Apostle tells us, That *Unbelievers put from them Eternal Life*, which implyes Grace tendered and refused; and who dare charge God, that Man's Refusal is the Effect of his secret Council?

The Adversaries, finding their Principles are stumbled at, cite Timothy telling his Hearers, That *he could not then speak to them as Spiritual, but as Carnal*; is not this charging God with Inadvertency, in Recording Truths not fit to be expos'd, but concealed? Thus proud and vain Man, chuses to expose God, as acting unadvisedly, rather than be convinc'd of his Errors; and will rather dye in his Sins, than recede from his Blasphemies.

These are the Men that pretend to be Favourites of Heaven, his Elect Ones, so may presume to know more of God's Mind than the Lump: These are those that tell us, That God Arbitrarily Damns without regard to the Demerit of the Agent.

Reader, know this Truth, That the Doctrine of Decrees are Imaginary Amusements, design'd only to distract, and not edify. There is no way to judge of our State, but to live up to the Propositions Grace has propos'd; the Sincerity of our Intentions are no Arguments to give Peace, Good Works and a Holy Life are the best Evidences of our future Happiness; there are no knowable Distinctions in this Life, between Elect and Non-Elect, the Duty of each, being to live up to Gospel-Terms.

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S E C T. III.

A Holy Life the best Evidence of Election.

THE Adversary brings *Adam* into a Necessity of Sinning, and there leaves him.

Luther saith, "If Sin be from Destiny, then Virtue and Vice are
"Imaginary Nothings; where Decrees reign there sinful Actions
"are under the Dominion of Necessity, which hath no Law.

Doth the Misery of Man redound more to God's Honour, than their Salvation? Hath his Nature a greater Affinity with Cruelty than Mercy? Doth God forbid on Penalty of Damnation, his own Appointments?

The World till the Covenant of Grace was erected, lay under no Possibility of being saved by any thing in it self; God gave Christ to pay Man's Debt, and to capacitate him by the use of Means for Mercy, thereby was placed under a Possibility of retrieving his lost State.

As the Word gave Life and Motion to Matter, so the Word gives Being to Grace: Thus Holy Actions spontaneously produce Gracious Effects: Let Man use appointed Means, trust in God, and he will be assisted.

Religion is not a soure melancholy Thing, it is a contrivance of Love; God writes not on Man's Steps, Mortifications and Disappointments; all Encouragements are given to tread in the Paths of Vertue.

It is objected, that Conditional Election speaks God's Partiality for the greatest Numbers, when others have their Salvation secured by a positive Election.

But with more Reason may it be said, Electing a few and Reprobating the rest, is Partiality.

Shall not God give his Kingdom to whom, and on what Terms he thinks fit? To accept on any Terms is Grace; who can stand out and say, God was wanting to them in any thing, necessary to carry them to Heaven? How often hath God prevented thee asking, and unmerited granted thy Request? So that the miscarrying cannot

cannot be charged on God, on Decrees, on Fate, on Presciency, but that Man perverted his Ways, and hardned his Heart in the ways of Sin, and so perished !

Insects and all Reptiles, may with as much Justice exhibit a Complaint that they were not Men, and they, that they were not Angels, and Angels that they were not the most High, as that the Salvation of those under Conditional Terms was not secured, but left only under a Possibility of being saved.

There is no such thing as Personal Reprobation, nor doth Conditional Election make Man a Saviour of himself ; it is Grace in God on any Terms to admit Man to Mercy.

Let's never trouble our selves with the thoughts that any are sent to Hell for the Sins of another ; God will not deal worse with Man than with Devils, who suffer for their own Demerits only ; we are not to believe, that Children from the Womb are sent to Hell.

Dr. Taylor, in his *Vindication of the Doctrine of the Divine Attributes*, saith,
“ That Primitive Christians were wiser than to puzzle themselves
“ with any thing, but what was easie to be understood, and intelligi-
“ ble; in Simplicity they honour'd the Divine Attributes; Religion was
“ then the best, and the World had fewer Atheists and Blasphemers,
“ when Wits were not stretch'd to believe Impossibilities and unin-
“ telligible Articles ; nor would swallow any Proposition, but what
“ Reason would chew.”

By the Course of a Holy Life, Conclusions are thence drawn that we belong to God, though not discoverable till Judgment.

Good Works perfumed by Christ's Merits, make Heaven a Retribution of Justice.

CONCLUSION, *by way of Application ;*

*Address'd to the Elect and Non-Elect, as also to those
of the Upper and Lower-Way.*

IF a Holy and Earnest Application be requir'd of the Elect, who by a peculiar Grace are declared Favourites of Heaven, how much more then doth it concern those, who are only under Probational Circumstances, to strive, and fight, knowing that the Kingdom of Heaven is not to be had without Violence, and therefore it concerns All unwearily to press forward ?

None by Reprobation are excluded, nor none can be Happy that live not up to the Covenant of Grace ; none must look God in the
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Face, if not new Creatures; Christ gave himself, that Man might be capacitated for Heaven in the use of Means; therefore constituted a Covenant of Grace, by which a Door was open'd, that Man might find Grace and Pardon.

Thus Man's Salvation is owing to God; for without his assistance none are saved, but such as are found in their way of Duty.

There is no such thing in God as Reprobation to Eternal Misery, none perish but the finally Impenitent; God afflicts Man unwillingly, and, when provok'd, seeks out for one to interpose and stop the Gap of his Wrath.

No Doctrine administers Comfort to drooping Spirits, like the Thoughts that God calls All, and requires not more than he gives.

Good Works and a Holy Life are the best Evidences for Heaven; for while Man lives in Sin, he cannot hope to be of the number of the Elect, nor hath he any Reason to expect Salvation, during the Course of an irregular Life, for a sinful Life is an Evidence of Hell; besides, it is wonderfully ungrateful, that those severed from the Lump should give themselves up to a Life of Disobedience, reproach God and his Cause; an offence to the Eyes of the Godly, and the occasion of stumbling to many, whose Evil Example may cause others to miscarry.

Thus, whenever Grace restrains their Madness, and that by some tremendous Judgment they are brought to their Wits; it will wonderfully affect them, how they have done all that in them lay to destroy themselves.

Besides, O Man, how will this Eclipse thy Glory, that thou mightest have been possess'd of Heaven, hadst thou earlier trod in the Steps of Vertue!

Let us not sin, that Grace may abound; shall God make thee the Object of his Love, and give thee so many endearing Evidences thereof, and wilt thou spurn at him, and quench his Spirit, and stifle awaking Dispensations, fly from Convictions, and give thyself up to a Life of desperate Folly and Madness?

The Thoughts of these Things ought to fire thee into a Holy Indignation against thy self.

As to what regards Probationers, their despising Opportunities, Means, and Offers of Grace, will greatly imbitter their Hell; for that nothing was wanting on God's Part, except he would drag them to Heaven by force.

But let us take a Turn into those dark Regions, in the Apartment of Blasphemers and Aspersers of God's Holy Attributes, Nature, and Word, near which Place reside those unhappy Ones, whom they have

have deluded, and sent thither by their Doctrine of Reprobation, averring, That God had appointed them to that Place of Torment, not for their Demerit, but as appointed Objects of Misery, in a Complement to his Favourites, the Elect; that thereby they might be the more excited to love and praise God, and set the higher Value on their being spar'd.

But *Reader*, let us speak of the Objects themselves, let us consult our Reason, how is it possible that the neglect of the offers of Grace should ever affect those to whom it was never intentionally intended, for saith the Adversaries, all Tenders of Mercy were to them but as so many occasions fought against them as Snares, under the semblance of good Intentions, being from Eternity appointed Objects of Misery.

Thus Reflections of Omissions and Commissions cannot be the Worm that affects them, since before they had their Beings, this their Province of Torment was by Decree their assign'd Apartment, which will wonderfully allay the Bitterness of Hell, when they know that their Actings were necessary, and their Misery an Eternal unavoidable, Effects of their Happiness, not Fault.

But what Place of Torment can be assign'd for our Monsters and Insolent Audacious Ones, that dare impudently charge God with being Un sincere, Cruel, a Dissembler, a Lyar, an Omnipotent Evil, who appointed *Adam* to be, and to sin, and that the Serpent should tempt *Eve*, and *Eve* should tempt *Adam*, and that both should fall, and by their fall infect their Posterity? Which Thoughts are so detestable, that I tremble to write them; and such, that they ought not to enter into the Heart of Man!

Yet, with all Respect to our Assembly of Divines, and others of the same Stamp; how can they avoid the Determining, that that same foreseen Sin, that *Adam* was foreseen would commit, should be inevitably his Fate to commit, and that by a Decreed Appointment, it should not only affect *Adam*, but his Posterity, whose unavoidable Destiny it should be; shall these their Principles be pleaded for, preached for, writ for, and publicly own'd in their Pulpits, and shall they yet avoid the being call'd Aspersers of God's Goodness and Mercy?

But such is the Pride of these Aspersers and rugged Ones, rather than confess their Error, and give God the Glory; rather than they will own themselves to have been Teachers of false Doctrine, they will persevere in their Vanity and Arrogancy.

It is evident, That had these Men believed in the G O D whom they preached, they durst not have acted contrary to his constant and repeated Declarations of his Love and good Will
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to Man ; but such hath been their Hypocrisy, as to preach up Free and Sovereign Grace to All, yet believed Sovereign Grace confin'd to a few only, that a few only are saved : Thus they have been a Terror to their Hearers, such I mean as have look'd into their Equivocations ; so that many Thinking Men have lay'd violent Hands on themselves, not being able to bear their Burden ; which Distraction is owing to the Doctrine of our Modern as well as Ancient Reformers and Martyrs, as they call them.

But to conclude, let this be said, That the Devil and Hell hath their Martyrs, as well as God's Church and Cause ; for to dye for a Cause, is no Badge of its Truth.

But Pride, a morose Sowerness, and a Bitterness of Spirit, are the Devils Livery ; but to be Humble and Meek, Merciful, long-suffering, are Christ-like Ornaments, the Practice of which he recommends to his Children.

But to the fighters against God, and his Holy Word and Spirit ; if it be not the unpardonable Sin, the Sin against the Holy Ghost, yet it is nevertheless a Sin against the Holy Ghost ; so that these Rigid Ones, Perverters of God's Word and Way, Sulliers of his Mercy and Goodness, may for their Pride and Hypocrisy, with more Reason and Justice, expect in Hell a hotter Place of Torment than what they Assign'd to the Non-Elected ; which God in Mercy divert, if it be His Holy Will, and grant that they may Repent, and never feel the Wrath of Incensed Goodness and Mercy ; tho' they have deny'd Mercy to the greatest Number of Mankind.

GAZOPHYLACII Naturæ & Artis

Decades Quinque, seu Volum. I.

In qua Animalia. Quadrupeda, Aves, Pisces, Reptilia, Insecta, Vegetabilia; item Fossilia, Corpora Marina & Stirpes Minerales è Terra eruta, Lapides figurâ insignes &c. Descriptionibus brevibus & Iconibus illustrantur.

A JACOBO PETIVER, Pharmacop. Lond. & Reg. Societ. S.

THIS Curious and Indefatigable Author has now finish'd the First Volume of his Decades, containing 50 Tables of the Figures of several rare Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, and other Reptiles; as also divers Curious Insects, Shells, Plants, and Fossils, many of which, he has with great Expence, obtained from divers Curious Persons in different parts of the World, as the following Account will Witness: An Abstract of the First Decade has already been given, in the Transactions of the Royal Society N° 284, and the Second in these Memoirs for the Month of December, 1707.

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We now Proceed to the Third.

The First Figure here Represented, is a wonderful Connection of a Tea-Root, into the Form of an Elbow-Chair; This now stands in the Repository of the Royal Society, at Gresham-College, and was presented to them by the Lord Somers, their then President: To this Tea-Root, is added an exact Figure of the Leaves, Flower and the different Shapes of its Fruit.

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Fig. 3. 4. and 5, are as many differing sorts of our English Cochineel.

Fig. 7. Represents a very odd Kind of Oviparous Pond-Squill, whose peculiarity is to swim on it's Back. Found in the Ponds between K. Harry's Walks at Kingsland. Fig. 8 and 9, are 2 very rare Kidney-Beans from the East Indies; and at xi a particular auriculate Bonnet-shell from Borneo.

The Author concludes this Plate, with a new Genus of the Beetle Kind, brought from the Bay of Bengale; whose Vagina or Sheath (which in most others are split) is here whole, from under which intire Cover, it expands its membranaceous Wings, as the Figure expresses

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expresses, which is its Flying posture: He gives the Title of this new Genus, to his Curious Friend, Mr. *John Stocker*; who first discovered the Species: And the Dedication of his Table to the Lord *Summers*, as above.

Figure 2 in this Plate, gives a very accurate Icon, of a strange and Beautiful Fish, taken about *Harwich*, and by Mr. *Bull* an Eminent Fishmonger in *Leaden-hall Market*, presented to the *Royal Society*, to be kept in their Repository, where its now preserv'd in Spirits to be seen.

The next presents you with a perfect Draught of the *Zerumbet* of the *Antients*, taken from a Design, sent to the Author, by that Sagacious Naturalist, *George Joseph Kamel*, an *Apothecary* at *Manila*, in *Luzone*, one of the *Philippine Isles*; to whom the World is very much obliged for his many Discoveries, and particularly for the Illustration of this Celebrated Root, the Knowledge of which was before very obscure: A large Description of it, with its many Uses, Wonderful Virtues, &c. You may see in the *Appendix* to Mr. *Ray's* Third Volume of Plants, Pag.

Fig. 4, 5, 6, and 9, Are differing Species of *English Beetles*.

Fig. 7, and 8, Are *East India Insects*, the first a very Beautiful Beetle from *Bengale*, the other a no less Curious *Butterfly*. x, and xi, are 2 Shells, the one from *Montpelier*, the other a very Elegant one from *Barbadoes*. first presented him, by that Curious and Learned Naturalist Dr. *Martin Lister*, Physician to her *Present Majesty*. He concludes, with a very singular Impression on a Fossil Slate, Found by Dr. *Richard Richardson* in *Yorkshire*. This Table he Dedicates to Dr. *Hans Peter Chavriere*, a Physician at *Lausanne*, on the *Lake of Geneva*.

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An accurate Figure of the *Zedoary* of the Shops, has the Precedency in this Plate, which has no where before been well delineated.

Fig. 4, and 6, are *Porous American Submarines*. Fig. 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, and 12, are all several elegant sorts of *English Beetles*.

Fig. 5, gives you the lively Effigies of a Beautiful *Chinese Bird*. 8. A very peculiar *Butterfly*, which Mr. *Ray*, that Celebrated Naturalist, observ'd on the *Alps*. Fig. 9. is the Protraiture of a strange *Elephant-like Rat*, or large *Shrew-Mouse*, from the *Cape of good Hope*. Mr. *Dixon Colby* Master of Arts, of *Merton College* in *Oxford*, was pleased to be a Subscriber to this Table.

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A *Philippine Tree*, with a stellated Flower and Fruit, is the first here Figured. The 2 next are very elegant, and not common *English Butterflies*, as 4, and 7, are *Beetles* of the same. Fig 8, gives you the true *Gensing*, with its *Leaves*, *Flower*, and *Root*; which last is so fam'd a *Cordial*, and *Restorative*, that it hath been often Sold here in *London*, for a *Guinea* the Ounce; it grows in *China*, and *Japan*, where its even there highly esteemed. 5, and 12, are *American Bivalves*.

6, A most elegant *Capricorn Beetle*, from the Bay of *Campeach*. 10, A *Rhinoceros Beetle* from *Maryland*, and the next is a very uncommon one, from the *Cape of Good Hope*.

The Reverend Dr. *John Covel*, Master of *Christ's College* in *Cambridge*, has the Presentation of this Plate.

A very large *American Bull-Frogg*, takes up the greatest part of this Table; so called from the Noise they make like a *Bull*: This rare Creature was never delineated before, and is the only one in *England*: sent to the Author from *Carolina*. The other Figures are of *English Insects*, *Cape Plants*, and *American Shells*.

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This Table is Dedicated, to the late Honourable *John Evelyn Esq*; a Person noe less fam'd for his Works, than his Learning.

Father Kamel, has Contributed the better half to this Table, viz. Four very strange, and odd shap'd Prickly small *Crab Spiders*, with a Beautifull *Moth*, and a pale spotted green *Beetle*, all from the *Philippines*; to these he has added a flat edible *Fish*, which seems of the *Sole* kind. From *Maderaspatan*, are Figured 2 roundish leaved *Papilionaceous Plants*, Eminently differing in their *Pods*, otherwise very like. There is also a specious sort, of *Thorney Evonymus*, or *Spindle Tree*, with its Flowers and Fruit, from the *Cape of Good Hope*; as also a *Narrow Leaved Water Plantain*, which grows wild about *Paris*. The Author Presents this Table to Mr. *Peter Gelftrap*, Master of the *Society of Apothecaries*.

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The First Figure here, Presents you with the *Cassamuniar* or *Bungally*, a famous Root, lately brought from the Bay of *Bengale*, and used with great Success, in most Womens Cases; it's also an excellent *Cephallick*, and very Effectual in all Nervous Diseases; The Author procured Samples of its Leaves, and a Design of it, from his Curious Friend, Mr. *Sam. Bulkley* at *Fort St. George*. The rest are divers *Insects* and *Shells*, from both the *Indies*; with a very strange sort of *Heath* found in *Ireland*. The last is a *Sea Plant*, found on the *Philippine Shoars*, and there called *Goso*; its of the Consistence of *Gum Tragacanth*, and is suppos'd to be the Food of that Bird, which makes those *Glutinous Nests*, so famous here in *Sawces*, and eaten as a very great Restorative to decay'd Nature.

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Mr. *Tho. Greenhill* Surgeon who (a little before his Death) publish'd a *History of Embalming*, has this Table inscribed to him.

This Plate begins with a very large and Beautiful *Oculated Butterfly*, from *Surinam*; presented to the Author, by that Curious, and very Nice Preserver, of all Natural and Artificial Rarities, *Myn Heer Levinus Vincent*, at *Amsterdam*, whose famous *Musaeum* all Strangers who come to that City Visit, and it is the Admiration of all that see it. Fig. 6. Is a very strange Bird from the *Philippine Isles*,

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Isles call'd there *Calao*, with a very large *Scarlet Bill* and *Mouth* deeply notch'd, having on his *Head* a broad flat *Boney Substance*, somewhat resembling a *Helmet*. Here are also *Figured* divers *Insects* from the same Place, with a *Mantis* or sort of *Grasshopper* from the *Mediterranean*, and a round warty *Operculum*, or *Shell Stopple*, from the *East Indies*. The Reverend Dr *Henry James*, Master of *Queens College* in *Cambridge*, was pleas'd to be a *Benefactor* to this *Table*.

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The first thing here *Figured*, is a very strange *Thorney Plant*, with long narrow *Leaves* slightly notch'd this was gather'd on the *Barbary Coast*, but what *Flower* or *Fruit* it bears, the *Author* would gladly know. The next is a large *Beetle* from the *Philippines* called *Bagang*, with a *Crooked Horn* from his *Head*, met by another from his lower *Jaw*, and both end forked. Fig. 3. Is a beautiful large yellow *Moth*, finely *Oculated*, from *Guinea*. Fig. 7. Is a *Thorney Lobster*, *Marbled*, with *White*, *Yellow*, and *Scarlet*, from *Father Kamel*. Fig. xi. Was a *Present* to the *Author* from *Borneo*; it's a strip'd *House Snake*, and seems to be a *Familiar* one, it being caught drinking of *Punch*. The rest are *Philippine Spiders*, and *English Beetles*. Mr. *Edward Lhwyd*, late *Keeper* of the *Ashmolean Museum* in *Oxford*, has this *Table* Dedicated to him.

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XXX.

In the *Front* of this *Plate*, you have the *Effigies* of an uncommon sort of *Flying Fish*, it has this strange *Property*, that all its *Flesh* will in one *Night* by hanging up, dissolve into a red florid *Liquor*, which they use in staining, and is very lasting. Here are two very odd *Fossils*, the first a sort of *Cockle* with prickley *Ribs*, found in the *River Dohn*, between *Warronitz*, and *Azoff* in *Russia*; the other came from *China*, and is called the *Maiz-stone*, from its resembling the *Grain* of that *Corn*, and manner of growing: The rest of the *Plate* is filled up with *Indian*, and other *Exotick Plants*, and *Shells*, & *English Insects*, &c. Mr. *John Thorpe*, Master of Arts in *University College Oxford*, was a *Subscriber* to this *Plate*.

N. B. Thus Concludes the *Third Decade* of these Wonderful *Productions of Nature*, the 4th and 5th, are no less *Curious* or *Strange*, and shall be *Accounted* for hereafter.

Sold by Mr. *Bateman* Bookseller in *Pater-Noster-Row*. 1709.